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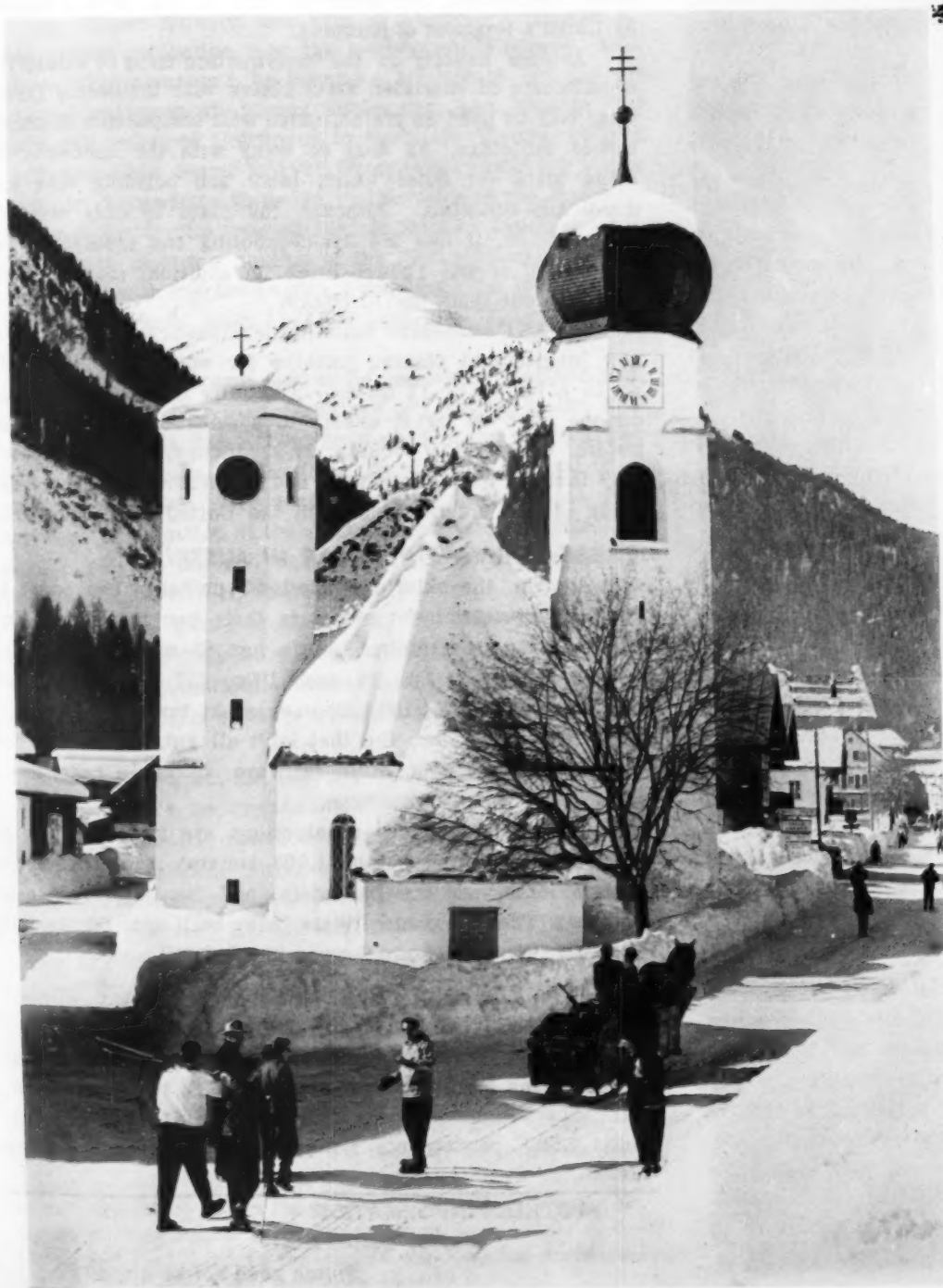
# AUSTRIAN INFORMATION

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MERRY CHRISTMAS  
and  
A HAPPY NEW YEAR



### **SALZBURG COMMEMORATES "SILENT NIGHT, HOLY NIGHT"**

A number of memorial events take place this Christmas in Salzburg to honor the memory of the two creators of the immortal Christmas carol "Silent Night, Holy Night." Wreaths will be placed on the graves of the song's composer, Franz Xaver Gruber, in Hallein, and the author, Father Josef Mohr in Wagrain. A special service will be held in the Memorial Chapel in Oberndorf-on-Salzach which commemorates the first performance of this most beloved Christmas hymn.

#### **Pan American World Airways Greetings from Oberndorf.**

Pan American World Airways, announced in New York City that it would send its greeting cards this Christmas from Oberndorf where "Silent Night, Holy Night" was first performed.

Pan Am's Christmas mail will make use of a special cancellation of the Austrian Postal Administration which will be affixed to all such mail deposited in Oberndorf up to Christmas Eve.

The special cancellation reads "Oberndorf near Salzburg, 1818-1960, Silent Night, Holy Night." Of course, this text will appear in German. In addition, the cancellation features the first few bars of the famous Christmas carol and three laurel leaves.

The same cancellation will be affixed to thousands of packages containing small recordings of the carol which Pan Am's management is sending as Christmas greetings to prominent clients and personalities. The recording is played on the guitar originally used by Gruber. It was loaned for this special purpose by the museum of Hallein.

### **CARDINAL KOENIG HITS MISUSE OF CHRISTMAS**

Cardinal Koenig, Archbishop of Vienna, recently used strong words against the frequent misuse made of the Christmas holidays. He pointed out that Christmas meant more than just an excuse for increased consumption. He said that Advent should be observed without "Silent Night," Christmas trees and gifts. The Cardinal then added: "Christmas should be more than a hectic frenzy of buying, more than a flood of expensive and often useless gifts. Not what is given, but how it is given is the most important thing. Small gifts given with love mean more than many big and expensive gifts."

### **L-D STEEL-MAKING STARTED IN SOUTH AFRICA**

The South African Iron and Steel Industrial Corporation Ltd., Pretoria, has decided to introduce the L-D steel-making process developed in Austria. The company, which operates a large steel mill in Pretoria and another equally big plant in Vanderbijl Park, is planning to double its present steel output. To this end, and to obviate difficulties brought about by the permanent scrap shortage in South Africa, a third steel mill projected by the company is to be based entirely on the L-D oxygen-blast process.

### **VOEST PUSHES RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS.**

United Austrian Steel Corp. (VOEST) has recently developed in its Liezen plant a new process for the manufacture of spheroidal graphite cast iron in cupola furnaces. Through the use of pure oxygen, this process makes possible the production of special cast iron and spheroidal graphite cast iron ingot molds of great durability.

VOEST also developed a special steel for atomic power stations. It has already obtained an order for four containers made of this special steel intended for storing radioactive helium for a test reactor now under construction in Southern England. As the material to be stored is particularly radioactive, the containers will undergo severe testing by Lloyd's Register of Shipping.

Another novelty in the construction field is VOEST's manufacture of enameled steel plates with insulating layer. They may be used as prefabricated wall components in steel-framed buildings. As they do away with the necessity of using brick for outer walls, labor and building time are drastically curtailed. Although the plate is only about 2 inches thick, it has the sound-proofing and insulating capacities of normal 12-inch brick. In addition, its weight is less than one tenth that of bricks.

VOEST's machine building department came up with a new longitudinal planing machine for work on plate edges up to a length of 12 meters. The fully automatic machine can be used on metal sheets to a thickness of 140 millimeters. (One meter equals 39.37 inches, one millimeter .039 inches. Ed.) Yugoslavia and the Netherlands have already placed orders for it with the United Austrian Steel.

### **CABLE RAILWAYS POPULAR IN AUSTRIA**

Austria, the skier's wonderland, probably can boast of more transportation for skiers in their own realm than any other country. Currently, Austria has 63 cable railways in operation. Add to this 92 chair lifts, 407 T-bar ski tows and four convertible lifts for use as ski tows in winter and chair lifts in summer. But that isn't all yet: currently under construction are four cable railways or cable cars, three chair lifts and two T-bar tows.

The new cable car constructions are under way near Saalbach (operating height 1,000 meters), the Radstaetter Tauern Pass, and the Dachstein, and the Untersberg near Salzburg. The new chairlifts are being built near Dorfgastein, Salzburg, Kitzbuehel and Schwaz in the Tyrol.

### **1961 ASTA CONVENTION TO MEET IN VIENNA**

The American Society of Travel Agents -- ASTA -- which counts among its members practically all prominent managers and leading personalities of U.S. travel agencies, will hold its annual convention in Vienna next October. About 3,000 participants are expected in Austria for the events.

#### **AUSTRIAN INFORMATION**

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Source need not be given

## AUSTRIA APPOINTS A NEW AMBASSADOR TO CANADA



On November 29, the newly-appointed Austrian Ambassador to Canada, Dr. Eugen Buresch, has handed his accreditation to Governor General George P. Vanier in Ottawa.

Dr. Eugen Buresch was born in Vienna on October 9, 1915. After graduation from the well-known Viennese high school "Theresianum", he became a student of law and the political sciences at Vienna University, and later at the Ecole des Sciences Politiques in Paris. In Vienna, he took his doctor-of-law degree in 1938. From summer 1938 till spring 1939, Dr. Buresch participated in the work of the Research Station of the Comité International du Bois in Brussels (Belgium) which is now a section of the FAO. Subsequently, he was active with the Compagnie Française pour le Commerce Extérieur in Paris. From 1942 till 1945, Dr. Buresch lived in Rome.

Dr. Buresch entered diplomatic service in 1946 and first held the position of First Secretary of Legation at the Austrian Legation in Rome. 1949 he worked in the political section of the Foreign Affairs Department in the Federal Chancellery in Vienna. The next two years he spent as First Secretary of Legation at the Austrian Embassy in London. In April 1952, Dr. Buresch was named Director of the Austrian Information Service in New York.

During his tenure in New York, Dr. Buresch succeeded in spreading and deepening knowledge of Austria in the United States and in intensifying cultural ties, in activity which contributed materially towards strengthening American-Austrian relations.

From New York, Dr. Buresch went to Teheran as Charge d'Affairs where he re-established an Austrian diplomatic representation after decades of interrupted Iranian-Austrian diplomatic relations. During his stay in Teheran, this diplomatic representation was elevated to the rank of Embassy.

From Teheran, Dr. Buresch paid repeated visits to another country which fell under the authority of his office, namely Afghanistan. He established the Austrian Legation in Kabul.

In the fall of 1960, Dr. Buresch was appointed to serve as Ambassador in Ottawa (Canada).

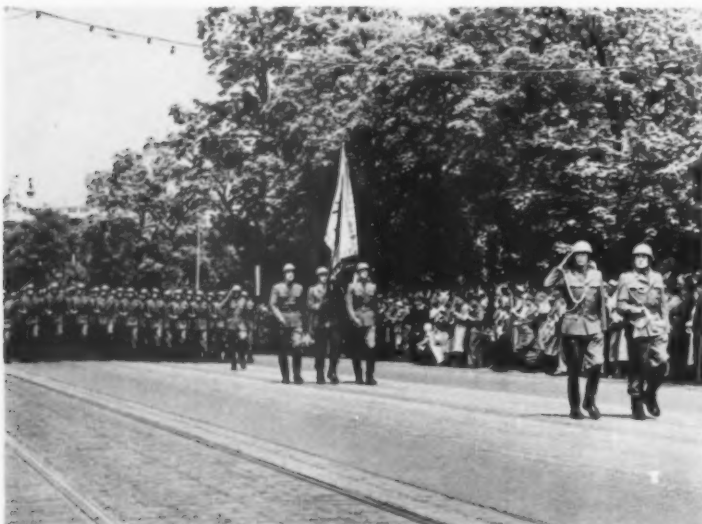
*KAPRUN, the great power project in the Hohe Tauern, has carried the fame of Austrian engineering all over the world. Three colossal dams blend harmoniously with the titanic mountain scenery. From the main-line station of Zell am See, Salzburg Province, it is an easy ride up to a height of 6570 ft. by bus and lift. At the top is the Gasthof Heidnische Kirche. A modern hotel will open shortly.*







ABOVE: Austrian 6th Mountain Brigade during maneuvers. First row (l) Soldier with heavy equipment, (r) famous "Haflinger" horse with guide; second row (l) machine gunners, (r) Signal Corps.



Austrian Army parading in Vienna: Cadets of the Military Academy, Tank Corps

## THE AUSTRIAN

by Carol Klein  
Military and Air Attaché to the Austrian Government  
in Washington

The State Treaty of 1955 made it possible for Austria to establish once again its own armed forces. This had to be done in the face of very great difficulties since war and post-war events had created a complete military vacuum.

The aid the Western powers and above all the United States granted Austria during the period preceding the State Treaty materially facilitated the rapid start of the armed establishment. Austria used this allied assistance for securing a cadre for the new army within the framework of the Gendarmerie. No such preparation could be undertaken in the larger part of the country since it was occupied by the Soviet Union.

Continuous American military aid proved also of great importance for the subsequent build-up of the Austrian armed forces with regard to the training of its military personnel and its equipment. Under this aid program, together with the general conscription law introduced in September 1955, Austria has been enabled to build and equip an army of about 60,000 men.

In general terms, the organization of the Austrian armed forces provides a high command within the framework of the Federal Ministry of Defense (Bundesministerium fuer Landesverteidigung,) three army corps called "Gruppenkommanden", which are located in Vienna, Graz, and Salzburg, and an army aviation corps designated "Kommando der Luftstreitkrafte." Corresponding with the trend in other modern armies, the troops are organized in brigades. Austria has nine of these brigades, each with a personnel strength of approximately 6,000 men: two armored brigades and three infantry brigades are mostly stationed in the Eastern regions of the country while four mountain brigades have their bases in the mountainous central and western regions.

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# AUSTRIAN ARMY

by Paul Klein  
Attache at the Austrian Embassy  
in London

Each brigade consists of three battalions which are organized as battle groups of infantry or tanks and armored infantry respectively, one artillery battalion, and armored cavalry, engineer, signal, transportation and related units.

The 300 tanks which Austria possesses suffice for the needs of our small country even though they are not the latest models and stem from different sources: American M 41 and M 47, British Charioteer, French AMX 13 and 34, Soviet T 34. While this equipment does not permit of wide-ranging military operations, it represents an effective defensive force, and that is what we want it to be.

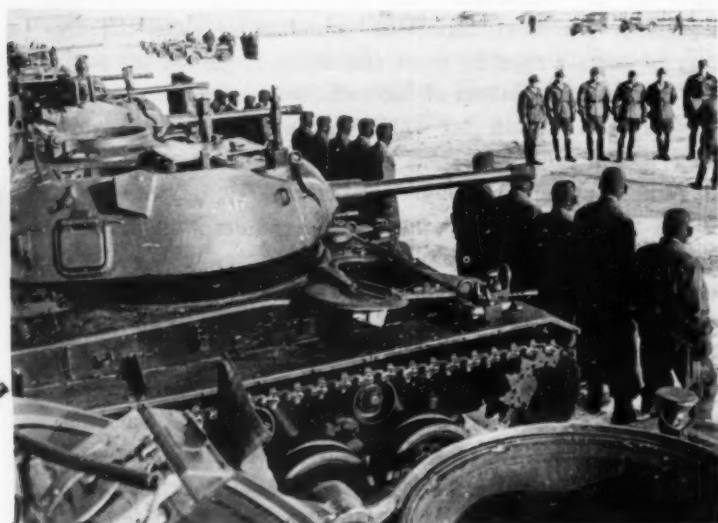
The Austrian armed forces are lacking aircraft and anti-aircraft equipment. This is due to two factors: 1. the immense capital needed to acquire modern aircraft; and 2. The length of time necessary for training efficient technical personnel. Nevertheless, in 1961, the first fighter planes — Swedish SAB — will be in the air to protect Austrian air sovereignty. For the purposes of ground air defense, Austria can make use only of conventional weapons such as ground forces with conventional anti-aircraft weapons, since the State Treaty forbids the possession of modern equipment.

The term of active service with the Austrian armed forces comprises nine months. Since this is a very short period of training in our technical age, every draftee who wishes to serve in a militar branch more interesting and specialized than infantry, must volunteer an additional three months of service.

It is generally acknowledged that a modern army needs a cadre of approximately 15% of its strength of enlisted men and NCOs. Austria has encountered no difficulty in obtaining the corresponding number of volunteers. (Ctd. p. 6)



ABOVE: First row: Mountain Infantry in training. Second row: Military Academy in Wiener Neustadt.



Top Corps, Mountain Infantry. — Panzer Unit at maneuvers near Linz.





*Austrian Army (Continued from pg. 5)*

*Ferdinand Graf (l), Austrian Minister of Defense and Major General Erwin Fussenegger (r), Austrian Chief of Staff.*

Besides the willingness of the population to defend their country, there are other factors which provide the requirements necessary for rapid mobilisation, such as the limited territory of Austria, the fine networks of roads and railroads, the efficient communications system and the decentralized stationing of the Austrian armed forces. Under these circumstances, the entire personnel trained in a given year under the conscription law, numbering at present between 35,000 and 40,000 men, can be called upon in the case of emergency. Within 12 hours, we would manage to bring the units of the peace time army up to full strength. Within 24 hours, the companies, batteries and battalions designated as mobilization units assigned to peacetime army units would be at full strength. Lastly, the remaining reserve units would be mobilized within a maximum of 72 hours. Austria's own experience as well as the example of Switzerland show that execution of these measures is completely within the realm of reality.

With a peacetime strength of approximately 60,000 men, we will be able to increase the war strength of the army by approximately 30,000 men each year. Austria's goal is a war-time strength capability of about 180,000 men by 1965.

The relatively fast build-up of the Austrian army was, last not least, due to the availability of a large number of well-trying officers and NCO's. It is the experience gained by officers and NCO's during the war which provides the proper background for a good realistic combat training program. Once again, the young Austrian regular officers receive their training in a three-year course at the Austrian Military Academy at Vienna Neustadt — an institution whose tradition goes back to 1752 when it was founded by the Empress Maria Theresa. It is the oldest military academy in the world still functioning. The cadets and junior officers commissioned from this institution are proud of the tradition, the concepts of honor and the sense of virtue it confers upon them.

#### **AUSTRIAN MEDICAL UNIT EXPERIENCES VICISSITUDES OF CONGO TENSION**

On December 15, elements of the Congolese army in Bukavu in the Kivu province arrested the 51 members of an Austrian Medical Unit which had arrived just a few days ear-

lier in the Congo. The Austrians were suspected of being Belgians because some of them allegedly spoke the local Suaheli dialect.

The Austrian unit which was to run a military hospital, was under the protection of a unit of the United Nations forces consisting of 30 Nigerians. When the Congolese proceeded with the arrests, the Nigerians followed the Austrians into prison in order to protect them even there.

Immediately upon learning of the incident, the personal representative of United Nations Secretary General Dag Hammarskjöld, Ambassador Dayahl, contacted the Congolese Commander-in-chief, General Mobutu, who until then had been unaware of the arrests, ordered the immediate release of Austrians. At the same time, additional Nigerian troops were sent to Bukavu to carry out the release order. At first, negotiations remained unsuccessful, and the Congolese units began to fire away at the prison in which the Austrians were kept. Only after an exchange of fire lasting fully six hours, and after the arrival of additional United Nations forces were the Congolese soldiers subdued. When the Austrians were freed, they had suffered more than 30 hours of arrest. The Congolese had robbed them of all their personal possessions.

According to a communique of the United Nations military command, 10 Congolese soldiers were killed during the skirmish. Unconfirmed reports mention a considerably higher number of dead. None of the 51 Austrians were wounded. The only woman-member of the Austrian Medical Unit had been released as a result of negotiations before hostilities took a tragic turn.

Following the grave incident, the Austrian Medical contingent within the UN forces was evacuated from the Kivu province. It is at present stationed in the Belgian trust territory of Ruanda Urundi.

#### **FIFTY YEARS OF ATOMIC RESEARCH IN VIENNA**

The first research institution in the world dedicated to radioactivity, the Institute for Radium Research and Nuclear Physics in Vienna, recently celebrated the 50th anniversary of its founding. As early as during the first decade of its existence, the Institute gained world-wide recognition. Its most important contribution were the discovery of cosmic rays by Hess (for whom it gained the Nobel Prize) and the foundation of the radioactive indicator method by Hevesy and Paneth (for which Hevesy received the Nobel Prize). In the Institute, Otto Hoenigschmid put together the first radium standard preparations. In 1912, it was in the Institute where two prototypes of the radium standard were made. One was deposited in Paris, the other in the Vienna research institute.

Among the many tests and labors undertaken by the scientists of the Vienna organization must be mentioned the early trials to influence the growth of plants, the beginnings of ray chemistry and artificial nuclear mutation. In 1942, Professor Berta Karlik and Dr. Bernert succeeded in proving the existence of Element 85 (astat) in nature, thereby closing the last gap in the periodic system of elements.

Mrs. Karlik now is the president of the Institute.

## SCIENCE AND THE ARTS

### FOREIGN STUDENTS IN AUSTRIA

Of a total of 38,000 students enrolled at Austrian Universities during the winter term of 1960, about 26,000 are foreigners.

This means that Austria has the world's *highest percentage of foreign students.*

### INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE WEEKS IN 1961.

The 17th International College Weeks of the European Forum in Alpbach will take place August 18 to September 6, 1961, it has been announced. Next year's College Weeks are dedicated to the general subject of "Science and the Future." As usual, the "curriculum" is divided into work groups, lecture cycles with discussions and the main program. Official languages are German, English, French and Italian.

The 14 work groups treat the various aspects of the main theme in its philosophical, theological, historical, legal, sociological, economic, scientific and artistic divisions. The lectures are concerned with the main theme and such separate but related subjects as "the future of money," "problems of space discoveries," and "international science and the college of the future."

### AUSTRIAN CARTOONIST HONORED BY U.S. AWARD

Among other internationally known artists, Vienna cartoonist Rudolf Angerer was recently awarded the medal of the American "People to People Committee." A native of Upper Austria, the 37-year old Angerer has made a name for himself by his illustrations of picture books and his witty political cartoons.

### VIENNA HOSTS 35TH WORLD MUSIC FESTIVAL

The International Society for Modern Music, in cooperation with the Vienna Konzerthaus Society, will conduct its 35th World Music Festival in Vienna next June. A special jury has been named to select new compositions for performances and awards during the event. The jury will meet next month to work out the details of the Festival program. Its five members are: Erich Apostel (Austria), Pierre Boulez (France), Goffredo Petrasi (Italy), Alois Haba (Czechoslovakia) and Wlodzimierz Kontonsky (Poland).

### JAMES MacCRACKEN JOINS VIENNA STATE OPERA

American tenor James MacCracken opened a five-month engagement at the Vienna State Opera last month. This was not the first time MacCracken appeared in Vienna, however. His characterization of Bachus in "Ariadne on Naxos" is still remembered by opera goers. During the current season, he will sing the same part again, as well as the title role of "Othello," Canio in "Pagliacchi" and Alvaro in "La Forza del Destino."

ARTHUR BURKHARD:

### FRANZ GRILLPARZER IN ENGLAND AND AMERICA

The Bergland Verlag, Vienna, announces the forthcoming publication of a new volume in its Oesterreich-Serial, entitled "Franz Grillparzer in England and America" consisting of three essays.

The first, with the subtitle "An Annotated Bibliography" assembles all bibliographical material pertaining to the particular subject and to Grillparzer in general.

The second article presents for the first time in conveniently accessible form an authenticated record of all "Grillparzer Performances in England and America" with a comprehensive bibliography of the German theatre in America and a special sketch of the celebrated interpreter of "Medea", Mlle. Fanny Janauschek.

Finally, the section on "Franz Grillparzer in English Translation" treats from an historical and critical point of view all known English versions of Grillparzer's plays, with generous excerpts, including several from a hitherto unpublished version of the "Ahnfrau" by Charles Timothy Brooks.

The volume is illustrated with especially prepared facsimile reproductions of manuscripts, theatre programs, stage settings and portraits. The text is the work of Arthur Burkhard, known for his verse translations of Grillparzer's dramas.

For many years a member of the German Department of Harvard University, later Visiting Professor at the State Universities of Pennsylvania and Texas and most recently at the University of Graz, Arthur Burkhard has published numerous studies of German writers and artists: Thomas Mann, Arthur Schnitzler, Stefan George; Hans Burgkmair, Tilman Riemenschneider, Veit Stoss. He is the author of the first book in English on Conrad Ferdinand Meyer and of the first and, up to now, the only English book on Matthias Gruenewald. After his lectures in Graz the Academic Senate conferred on him the Medal of Honour of the Karl-Franzens-University. In recognition of his earlier work on Franz Grillparzer he has been awarded the Grand Golden Medal of Honour of the Republic of Austria.

### VIENNA CHAMBER OPERA MOVES, OFFERS NEW WORKS

The Vienna Chamber Opera (Kammeroper) which will move into the former Theater on the Fleischmarkt next month announced that it will offer four premiers during the winter season. At its first performance, the company will present three new works, never played in Austria before. They are: "Klage der Ariadne" (Ariadne's Complaint) by Monteverdi-Orff; "Der Spieler" (The Gambler) by Orlandini; and "Die Heirat" (The Marriage) by Martinu.

### KIRK DOUGLAS ON LOCATION IN VIENNA

American actor-director Kirk Douglas recently arrived in Vienna to make a picture with Mamie Van Doren, Barbara Ruetting and Christine Kaufmann. The new film is tentatively titled "City Without Mercy."

## THE SKI WORLD'S BEST IN 1960

The best measure of any nation's success in alpine ski competition is the annual world ranking list, determined by competitors' results in the preceeding season's top races.

The 1959-60 results were based on points earned in the following major races: Lauberhorn-Grindelwald, Hahnenkamm in Kitzbuehel, Arlberg-Kandahar in Sestriere, Squaw Valley Olympics, Harriman Cup at Sun Valley and Gold Cup at Stowe.

As is frequently the case in Olympic years, the Squaw Valley gold medal winners showed poorly in the world rankings. Racers who are at psychological and physical peak for the Games seldom do well in pre- and post-Olympic races.

With the exception of the Austrian girls, no single team had a preponderance of top rankings. No outstanding athlete like Toni Sailer dominated the list, although the top three in combined results were also winners in the special events classifications (downhill slalom and giant slalom).

On the basis of national standings, Austria, France and Germany are on top of the alpine ladder. Switzerland, Italy and the U.S. managed to place only one skier apiece in the men's and women's combined scorings.

If any conclusions can be drawn from the 1959-60 world rankings, it is that the race for alpine honors at Chamonix in 1962 is wide open, with no one individual or nation in a favored spot.

## WORLD ALPINE SKI RANKINGS

## MEN

COMBINED	Points
1. Pepi Stiegler, Austria	207.5
2. Adrien Duvaillard, France —	174
3. Hias Leitner, Austria	169.5
4. Guy Perillat, France —	158
5. Ludwig Leitner, Germany —	120
6. Bruno Alberti, Italy —	111
7. Hans Peter Lanig, Germany —	103.5
8. Francois Bonlieu, France —	93.5
9. Willy Bogner, Germany —	89.5
10. Willy Forrer, Switzerland —	89

## DOWNHILL

1. DuviHard, France —	55
2. Perillat, France —	51
3. Forrer, Switzerland —	48
4. Alberti, Italy —	46
5. Lanig, Germany —	44

## SLALOM

1. Hias Leitner, Austria —	57
2. Stiegler, Austria —	47
3. Ludwig Leitner, Germany —	43
4. Perillat, France —	39
5. Hinterseer, Austria —	35

## GIANT SLALOM

1. Stiegler, Austria —	47
2. Bonlieu, France —	35
3. Staub, Switzerland —	29
4. Schranz, Austria —	29
5. Hinterseer, Austria —	26

## WOMEN

COMBINED	Points
1. Traudi Hecher, Austria	185.5
2. Marianne Jahn, Austria	175.5
3. Sherese Leduc, France	140.5
4. Penny Pitou, U.S.A. —	124.5
5. Erika Netzer, Austria	120.6
6. Herlinde Beutlhauser, Austria —	115
7. Putzi Frandl, Austria —	99
8. Pia Riva, Italy —	90
9. Hilde Hofherr, Austria —	87.5
10. Heidi Biehl, Germany —	84

## DOWNHILL

1. Hecher, Austria —	60
2. Biehl, Germany —	51
3. Riva, Italy —	47
4. Jahn, Austria —	40
5. Beutlhauser, Austria —	38.5

## SLALOM

1. Jahn, Austria —	50
2. Snite, U.S.A. —	44
3. Hecher, Austria —	41
4. Henneberger, Germany —	38
5. Waser, Switzerland —	35

## GIANT SLALOM

1. Leduc, France —	43
2. Pitou, U.S.A. —	40
3. Ruegg, Switzerland —	39.5
4. Snite, U.S.A. —	30
5. Schir, Italy	30

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